

Glimpses of the Indian-Pakistani War: A Reporter's Notebook

By Sydney H. Schanberg

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Jottings from the notebook of a correspondent who covered the Indian Army in the 15 days of the war with Pakistan:

The army public relations office arranges a trip into East Pakistan for some newsmen. It takes five hours to drive to the war over bad roads. We arrive in Uthali, a small, dusty village about three miles inside, which was taken by the army on the first night of the war.

Nothing to see except empty Pakistani bunkers and discarded ammunition boxes until an Indian soldier, standing about 100 yards away starts yelling "Hands up" at us.

We think he's joking but put our hands up anyway. He keeps yelling and walking forward and pointing his Sten gun at us. I grow uneasy. He looks drunk. Some photographers start taking pictures of him and this enrages him. He walks faster toward us, gets within 25 yards and cocks the Sten gun. Our escort officer says a major yells "Stop, stop."

The soldier drops to one knee and aims the gun at us. We scatter and hit the dirt. The major, screaming at the soldier, rushes forward and pulls the barrel down. The crisis is over and the soldier is led away. This is not the action we came for.

out Pakistani vehicles. The next rains will blur any remaining scars.

Squads of guerrillas of the Mukti Bahini march or bicycle down the road, their faces serious. They are not being used much in the front lines, but it was they who harassed and demoralized the Pakistani troops and they are determined not to let their dignity or morale slip.

We enter Jessore and drive to the military cantonment. No sign of fighting here. The big battle was fought north of the city. Maj. Gen. Dalbir Singh, commander of the Ninth Division and a very round and hefty man, gives a briefing at which he says the Jessore troops are retreating down the road to Khulna. "They'll surrender or otherwise we'll destroy them."

I'm endowed with a gentle nature. We start back. Driving through Jessore again, we see unharmed crowds of Bengalis and an incoming column of smiling Indian troops. The Bengalis cheer and embrace and kiss their liberators. A bus drives by, full of jubilant Mukti Bahini, some of them dancing on the roof. Their guns poke out of every window, so the bus looks like a rolling pin cushion.

The evidence is growing that the Pakistanis are slaughtering Bengalis as they retreat and that the Mukti Bahini and other Bengalis are, in turn, taking vengeance on the Pakistanis and their civilian collaborators. The Indian Army issues strict orders against reprisal executions by the Bengalis in the hope of avoiding massacres.

An army captain says he has seen several mutilated bodies of Pakistani soldiers along the route.

I take a drive with another reporter toward Khulna to see how that battle is doing. My driver, Singh, gets nervous as we approach the booming artillery guns. We are still a few miles away, but his speed drops to almost zero. "If you don't want to drive, Mr. Singh," I tell him, "I'll drive." "You drive, sahib," he says as he gets out, smiling and relieved.

"Welcome to Khulna," says the road sign. Long columns of infantry carrying everything from cooking pots to bazookas are walking down the road.

We walk too. My colleague inquires about the possibility of mines. "No bloody mines at," says a soldier in a foxhole, laughing.

A medium tank rolls by toward the front; the commander waves. It's a friendly war. The Indians, at least, are happy and friendly and brimming with confidence.

It's tough sloggng for the Indians, the Pakistanis are dug in well and fighting bitterly. A couple of incoming artillery shells exploded about 300 yards away. Heavy Pakistani machine-gun fire offers a pizzicato in the background.

On the way back people who fled the shooting are returning to their homes. The Bengalis are never more than a mile or two behind, filling the vacuum the army leaves. Some of the returnees are from the refugee camps in India carrying their pathetic sacks of belongings. They look uncertain, nervous.

It is Dec. 14, and the Indian Army has picked 11 newsmen, including me, to accompany the troops on their final push into Dacca.

We leave Calcutta for Agartala, an Indian border city on the eastern side of East Pakistan, in an Indian Air Force DC-3 with no door.

We are flying across the breadth of East Pakistan, the first Indian military plane to do this since 1947, when India and Pakistan were born in mutual hatred. There seems no danger for Pakistan's entire air force in the east has been shot down and the only aircraft gun left are in Dacca, and we are flying north of the capital.

As we land, a work crew is repairing runway damage inflicted by the Pakistanis at the start of the war.

We leave immediately in three jeeps and a truck, crossing into East Pakistan at Kasha, where buildings with gaping holes bear witness to a fierce battle.

One jeep splutters to a stop. Another has a flat tire. We double up and push on, reaching 57th Division headquarters at Brahmanbaria after dark and missing by half an hour the river steamer that was to take us down the Meghna River to Narasingdi.

On Dec. 15 our boat leaves Brahmanbaria, pushing a pontoon raft carrying two 5.5-inch artillery pieces. The Indian troops on the riverbank clown and pose for pictures.

After a long-delayed trip by road to brigade headquarters at Bhuiya, about nine miles from Dacca, we spend the night in a prosperous farming village of 300 called Bhalia. The mosquitoes are large.

On Dec. 16, the artillery fire grows heavy at 5:15 a.m. The villagers serve us—on china and glassware that must have been dug out of someone's trunk—a superior breakfast of flat wheat bread, beef and chicken curry, hard-boiled eggs and tea. The village gathers to watch us eat.

We are greeted at the headquarters of the 4th Battalion, Brigade of Guards, by the commander, Lt. Col. Eimmett Singh. Sitting in a haystack, a map on his lap, he orders tea for us and then lays out the battle plan. He hasn't shaved since the war began and says that, as a lucky charm, he won't until his over.

At 9:12 a.m. the column of 75-mm. mortar shells begins hanging over at Pakistani positions across the Lakhya River. We walk down to watch. Villagers have gathered to watch too. Maj. M.S. Dhillon, an artillery officer, says he wants to "screw those bastards because they committed genocide."

The battery of six guns fires for about an hour, to the applause of the villagers. We retire to the shade for tea and hard-boiled eggs. For us this has been a war with a lot of time out for refreshments.

The Pakistanis finally heed the surrender and the brigade is pulling up and moving toward Dacca in an exhilarating march of triumph. Scores of jubilant Bengalis march along with their heroes. I hitch a ride part way on a tank.

After the chaotic surrender ceremony in Dacca, small arms fire punctuates the night. People are taking revenge on the collaborators and some of the collaborators are firing back.

We hitch our final ride—first on a helicopter to Agartala and from there on a plane to Calcutta. The helicopters whirring behind us in the night look like giant fireflies.

In Calcutta, on our return, Indian Bengalis are celebrating the birth of Bangladesh with fireworks and brass bands. The blackout has been lifted. Mr. Singh can drive again without squinting.



ADVANCE ON JESSORE—On Dec. 9, the tanks of the triumphant Indian Army move along a road to the strategic East Pakistan city against retreating opposition.

'Some Kind of House Arrest' Due

Bhutto Says Mujibur Will Leave Jail Soon

(Continued from Page 1)

will, for example, be required to fly in tourist-class accommodations and under which President Bhutto, a wealthy landowner, will not accept pay.

The president conferred today with the governors of the Sind, Punjab and Northwest Frontier provinces, and addressed a meeting of police, security and intelligence officers. Mr. Bhutto announced that he would soon visit war-affected areas of Pakistan, to talk with soldiers and civilians. Yesterday, after taking over the presidency from Gen. Mohammed Yahya Khan, who is roundly blamed for Pakistan's war defeat, Mr. Bhutto conferred with envoys from major nations.

Despite Mr. Bhutto's activity, a Western correspondent reported that other government operations were virtually at a standstill today, pending the outcome of the president's consultations with his subordinates.

Several groups—a former air marshal, two lawyers' associations and mobs of youths who demonstrated in major cities during the weekend—have demanded that Gen. Yahya be tried for conduct detrimental to Pakistan.

Saying "I'm not bloodthirsty," Mr. Bhutto declared that it was premature to discuss the status of the 54-year-old general, who ruled Pakistan for 33 months. "The general is not under house arrest," he added.

Mr. Bhutto was congratulated on his rise to the presidency in a cable today from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. But the cable, while wishing Mr. Bhutto "happiness and security," fell short of declaring outright support for Pakistan. Mr. Sadat is a close ally of Russia, which backed India in its just-concluded third war with Pakistan.

The Libyan regime, through a newspaper, today urged all Arab and other Islamic countries to declare a "jihad," or holy war, on India in support of Moslem Pakistan. Libya's ruler, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, is an ally of Egypt but also strongly supports the Sudan regime and helped it put down a coup allegedly backed by Russia last July.

Last night, King Hussein of Jordan assured Mr. Bhutto in a cable of Jordan's "full support for your just struggle" with India.

But Pakistan's major supporter, China, made no mention in its news media today of the change of leadership here yesterday.

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Mrs. Gandhi Cautions India To Stay Vigilant, Disciplined

(Continued from Page 1)

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today appealed to the 550 million Indians to remain firm and disciplined because "I do not know if the war is over or not." Her statement was delivered to the large crowd that gathers daily at her New Delhi home for an "audience," and it echoed comments by other Indian officials that the "inauguration speech" of Pakistan's new president, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, last night was belittling in tone.

Earlier today, Mrs. Gandhi asked her National Planning Commission to develop a "new strategy of self-reliance" to free India from dependence on foreign aid, especially from U.S. assistance, which was suspended during the two-week India-Pakistan war that ended Friday.

She told the commission that India was committed to what she called the new nation of Bangladesh, which was created out of East Pakistan by India's military triumph there.

Declaring that the amount of Bangladesh's aid needs was still unknown, the prime minister said: "Whatever the exact quantum of assistance, we must not be alarmed by the burden that will be imposed on our economy." Observers have estimated that India may have to give Bangladesh as much as a quarter of the funds it sorely needs for its own development budget.

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Belfast

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n Killing Official



MOTOR POOL—If you must go out to the local pond to ice skate in the winter-time, you should at least know where to park your car. And if you don't know, then you have to suffer the consequences, as these drivers did at Lake Minnetonka in Minnesota. Luckily there was no one hurt, but you can forget about the cars.

Effort Planned in January Drive to Interest U.S. Irish in Ulster Lags

By Robert C. Toth

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A poster on sale in New York these days shows a smiling President Nixon, arms outstretched to gather in votes, over the caption: "He kept our boys out of Northern Ireland."

The idea of U.S. troops in Ulster is ludicrous enough for the purpose of the poster, as there has been very little public pressure on the Nixon administration to use U.S. influence in the religious-tribal-political war in the six northern counties of Ireland that are still under the British crown.

It was not always so. The partition of Ireland 50 years ago was at least hastened by Irish-American pressure on the U.S. government. The Irish lobby then was as powerful as the Israeli lobby today.

What few American efforts there have been to intercede with Britain over Ulster—most notably Sen. Edward Kennedy's recent speeches and his letters to the Times of London—have been spurred at least partly by a new group, the American Committee for Ulster Justice, which seeks to work within the U.S. political structure to apply American government pressure to Britain to settle the conflict.

March in January

The committee intends to rally a few hundred persons for a march on Washington after Congress reconvenes in mid-January. This and some legislative resolutions the committee is lobbying for on the unification of Ireland could make Ulster an issue in the November presidential election.

Results so far have been disappointing, however. Sen. Kennedy's initial resolution calling for unification got little publicity in the United States until the British reacted angrily, after which it was criticized in newspaper editorials here. Newspaper ads by Irish committees have not returned enough money to pay for the advertisements.

Mall to the White House and State Department about Ireland has been surprisingly low—about 10 letters daily.

"I'm not only surprised," one U.S. official of Irish descent said, "I'm disappointed."

In contrast, an article in the Times of London recently said that, early in 1921, "reports from the United States showed that there was a serious danger of American intervention" to stop British reprisals against Irish republican guerrilla action.

"In the interests of peace with America," British Prime Minister Lloyd George said then, "I think we ought to see De Valera (Eamon de Valera, now President of the Irish Republic) and try to get a settlement."

Guns From NYPD

Many of the guns used by republicans in the Irish Civil War were, by legend at least, New York City police equipment "lost" by Irish policemen.

The settlement of Dec. 6, 1921, partitioned Ireland into the Irish Free State in the South, with its overwhelmingly Catholic population, and the six northern counties whose majority is Scots-descended Protestants.

Many reasons can be suggested for the eclipse of the Irish lobby in the United States. Most important is that the Irish have made it, economically and socially.

"Irish ethnic identity is virtually crumbling for the younger generation," Edward M. Levine wrote in "The Irish and Irish Politics" in 1966.

Like other ethnic groups, they "are increasingly being drawn into the amorphous middle class composed of Americans whose memories are individual and situational, whose problems include nearly everything but want, and whose color is drab."

summer when it sailed into Cork. This may be the tip of the iceberg. U.S. officials do not deny that some arms are smuggled in, but contend that there is no evidence of large shipments like 50 years ago.

Sen. Smith Proposes Ouster For Congress Voting Absentees

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Sen. Margaret Chase Smith, R., Maine, proposed a constitutional amendment today that would require Congress to expel any member who misses more than 40 percent of the votes in any one session.

Mr. Smith, who holds the record for the most consecutive votes by a member of Congress without an absence, attacked "moonlighters," "bumblers" and "prima donnas" who, she said, prevent the Senate from accomplishing its business.

Congressional observers agreed that there is no chance Congress will enact Mrs. Smith's amendment.

According to the Congressional Quarterly, the average member of Congress voted 79 percent of the time in the 81st Congress. Only 21 representatives and six senators were absent on more than 40 percent of the votes in 1968 and 1970.

Geneva Police In Battle Over Tree Removal

GENEVA, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—Tree-lovers battled with police in the heart of Geneva today when a team of woodcutters, under heavy police protection, cut down a group of poplars in one of the last oases of green in the heavily built-up working-class Plateau de la Corniche.

More than 100 people were summoned by telephone by the 24-hour volunteer guards who have kept watch for the past six months since the city authorities announced the trees would be cut down to make way for a road.

Two youths climbed the trees, but one of them was dragged down by the woodcutters and was taken to a hospital with a slight back injury. The other remained perched in the tree and defied attempts to dislodge him.

A large crowd gathered and spat at the police each time a tree fell, while the local pastor tolled the church bells to summon the local people.

The woodcutters called a halt after three trees had been cut down amid constant clashes between the people and police.

2 Hijackers Slain By Shrimp Boat Crew Off Texas

PORT ISABEL, Texas, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Two crewmen aboard a commandeered shrimp boat regained control of the vessel as it was being hijacked to Mexico today and in the ensuing shootout two hijackers were killed and the leg of a woman companion was shattered.

The two hijackers, accompanied by the woman and three children—aged 2, 4 and 6—commandeered the boat in port at Freeport, Texas, yesterday morning and ordered it to steam to Campeche, Mexico.

Before dawn today Capt. Ray Penland and another crewman tried to take control of the ship from the hijackers. A gunfight followed and the two men were killed and the woman injured. The children were not hurt.

The crewmen then radioed the Coast Guard, which sent the cutter "Durable" to the scene, 40 to 50 miles northeast of here.

The dead men were identified as Royce Lee Bowling of San Diego, Calif., and David Joe Dillman, of Iowa. The woman was identified as Rhoda Demuda although she was admitted to a hospital in Corpus Christi as Rhoda Schultz, 25. She also is from San Diego. The "Durable" towed the shrimp boat, Mr. Tucker, into Port Isabel.

It remains to be seen whether any lingering nostalgia among the Irish in America can be translated into the kind of political activism that will have effect on the U.S. government.

Swiss Plan to Let Voters Decide on UN Membership

By Thomas J. Hamilton

GENEVA, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Foreign Minister Pierre Graber told correspondents in Bern today that the government would probably submit the question of Switzerland's joining the United Nations to a national referendum.

Although the foreign minister indicated that the referendum would probably not be held until 1974, it was the most positive statement regarding Swiss membership that has yet been made by a member of the cabinet.

As a small step in this direction Switzerland recently decided to accept full membership in the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe, whose headquarters is in Geneva.

West Germany, which also is not a member of the United Nations, has been a member of the commission for years, but Switzerland had participated until now only as an associate member.

According to informed sources, Mr. Graber's personal desire to have Switzerland join the UN has been strengthened by the recent admission of the People's Republic of China. The Swiss government believes this has advanced the day when both West Germany and East Germany will be admitted, which would leave Switzerland as the only European state outside the organization.

Parole Hearing In U.S. Granted Anti-War Priest

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—The U.S. Parole Board granted the ailing Rev. Daniel Berrigan a new hearing on his request for parole yesterday, but turned down a parole bid by a convicted Capitol Hill influence peddler, Robert G. (Bobby) Baker.

The eight-member board will release Father Berrigan's plea for parole on Jan. 26, 10 months before his three-year sentence for destroying draft records is due to expire. The anti-war priest was denied parole last July 28.

Baker, former secretary to the Senate majority, applied for parole after serving 11 months in a minimum-security complex of the federal penitentiary at Lewisburg, Pa. He was convicted of tax evasion, grand larceny, transportation of stolen money and fraud, and sentenced to three years in prison.

The Justice Department, meanwhile, acknowledged that a former Teamsters Union president, James R. Hoffa, had asked President Nixon to commute his two prison sentences. Hoffa, who has been denied parole three times, has eight years remaining on a 13-year sentence for jury tampering and mail fraud.

BEA Hostesses Suspend Strike

BERLIN, Dec. 21 (AP).—Striking stewardesses of British European Airways announced that they are returning to their jobs at midnight tonight to facilitate German domestic flights over the holidays.

But a spokesman for the union representing the 120 women said the walkout will resume if BEA fails to offer better working conditions in the next round of contract talks on Dec. 30.

The strike began last Friday after the airlines refused to meet demands for a maximum 10-hour work day, three days off after five days of duty and the right to employment in ground positions after retirement from flight duty.

Cancer Link Made to Drink Preservative

'DEP' Widely Used In Wine, Draft Beer

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—An "ideal" food preservative, believed to be widely used in wines, draft beer and noncarbonated fruit drinks, has been found to produce a cancer-causing chemical in several of the beverages in which it is used.

The preservative is diethyl pyrocarbonate (DEP for short), considered "ideal" because it decomposes quickly and virtually disappears within 24 hours from the foods to which it has been added. Hence, the Food and Drug Administration does not require that it be listed on the label of foods in which it is used.

However, two Swedish researchers have found that before DEP disappears, it can react with ammonia in the beverages to produce the chemical urethan, a well-known cancer-causing substance. Once formed in the beverage, urethan stays there. A report of the Swedish finding is published in the current issue of the American Journal Science.

Leffel Ramsey, an official in the Food and Drug Administration's Bureau of Foods, said yesterday that the agency's scientists were conducting an industry survey—not yet completed—to determine how widely DEP is being used here and were conducting experiments in an attempt to confirm the Swedish results.

He added that if the Swedish finding were confirmed, it would mean an immediate ban on the use of DEP.

Mr. Ramsey said that DEP was discovered by German scientists and is manufactured under the trade name Bayocor by the Bayer Co. in Germany. Bayer's New York division said it knew nothing of its distribution in this country.

However, Mr. Ramsey said that DEP was introduced here in 1965 as a fermentation inhibitor in still (nonbubbling) wines to prevent the formation of vinegar. Since then, DEP has been approved for use here in "malt liquors and beer and certain noncarbonated soft drinks and fruit-based beverages," the FDA official said.

He added that DEP would not be used in canned or bottled beer, which is pasteurized and hence would not need a preservative.

The Swedish studies were conducted by G. Lofroth and T. Gejvall of the radiobiology division of the University of Stockholm. They said that there was "inadequate information on urethan concentrations in DEP-treated beverages," all of which are likely to contain ammonia.

Bolivian Chief's Son Dies in Gun Accident

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Boris Banzer, 18, oldest son of Bolivian President Hugo Banzer, died today of an accidental gunshot wound while he was cleaning a submachine gun.

The accident occurred in the family home in the residential suburb of Sopocachi, police said. Mr. Banzer, presiding at a cabinet session at the time, rushed home. His son had returned for Christmas vacation a few days ago from Detroit, where he had been a student.

8 'Black Israelites' Win Stay of Deportation

JERUSALEM, Dec. 21 (UPI).—The High Court today granted eight self-styled "black Hebrew Israelites" an injunction restraining the Israeli authorities of the Interior from deporting them.

They are members of a sect calling itself "the black Hebrew Israelite nation." Its leaders claim the black Americans are direct descendants of King Solomon and have more right to live in Israel than do white Jews. More than 200 members of the sect have settled here.

German Police Put Kidnappers On the Telephone for All to Hear

ESSEN, Dec. 21 (AP).—West Germans by the thousands availed themselves today of the chance to dial a kidnapper. Authorities hope the unusual manhunting technique will lead them to the abductors of a multimillionaire.

By dialing special telephone numbers in eight cities, callers could hear a two-minute tape recording of two voices believed to be those of the kidnappers of Theo Albracht, Mr. Albracht, 49, owner of a chain of supermarkets, was released last Thursday after his family paid seven million marks ransom.

The telephone numbers were published on the front page of Bild Zeitung, West Germany's largest daily newspaper. The tape was put together from various intercepted telephone conversations the kidnappers held with members of Mr. Albracht's family after the businessman's abduction Nov. 29.

The Essen district attorney, who provided the tapes, asked that anyone recognizing the voices immediately call the nearest police station.

The special 12-hour-long telephone service began at 8 a.m. and within minutes the lines became jammed with calls. A Bild Zeitung spokesman in Hamburg estimated that an average of 250 persons dialed each of the numbers every hour.

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Cairo Rejects New Contacts On Canal Plan

Puts All Peace Hopes On Jarring Mission

By Raymond H. Anderson

CAIRO, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The Egyptian government's press spokesman appeared tonight to throw cold water on ambitions of the United States to resume contacts with Cairo toward an interim arrangement for reopening the Suez Canal.

The spokesman, Tahsin Bashir, who summoned newsmen for a rare briefing on official views, read a statement denying what he said were recent press reports suggesting that contacts had been resumed to discuss aspects of an accord for reopening the canal.

"There is no basis to these stories," Mr. Bashir said.

The spokesman emphasized that Egypt was putting its hopes for progress toward a settlement of the conflict with Israel on efforts to be resumed by Gumar V. Jarring, the United Nations intermediary, under the recently adopted resolution of the General Assembly.

At the same time, Mr. Bashir indicated that the revival of the Jarring mission would defer any contemplated Egyptian military action beyond the Dec. 31 deadline stipulated by President Anwar Sadat for a breakthrough to a peaceful settlement.

Mr. Bashir noted that Mr. Jarring, the Swedish Ambassador to Moscow, was expected to undertake his mission sometime next month, and added that Egypt would give him a "reasonable" length of time to strive for a peaceful withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Egyptian territory.

In his statement tonight, the Egyptian spokesman implied that Egypt was expected to follow a course toward a political settlement for some time yet.

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FROM ANTWERP BELGIUM the DIAMOND for you This Xmas buy a Diamond at better than wholesale prices from a leading first source firm located at the Diamond center of the world: Finest quality Diamonds at tremendous savings to you. Buy a Diamond for someone you love, gifts, investment or personal use! Write for free brochure or visit. INTERNATIONAL DIAMOND SALES diamond houses, 21, boulevard de la Woluwe, antwerp - belgium tel: 03/71.33.05 ALL DIAMONDS ARE GUARANTEED

The Cognac with a world Who is she? What language does she speak? Her appeal spans all continents. Her message is silent but unmistakable. She prefers Bisquit Fine Champagne VSOP. Classic French Cognac. Smooth and mature. In each bottle are a century and a half of experience. Call for Bisquit Fine Champagne VSOP. You'll be speaking a language the rest of the world understands. Cognac Bisquit Fine Champagne VSOP

The American Quarter-Century

In that dusk of the half-gods, when World War II was exploding to its conclusion, American publicists began to speak of the "American century," which was to dawn on a shattered world. The United States had infinitely the most powerful Navy, the strongest long-range Air Force, a first-rate Army led by highly competent commanders—and a monopoly on atomic weapons. Economically, its factories and fields were not only unharmed by war, but had reached new, and startling, heights of productivity. The dollar stood alone in apparently impregnable stability. Politically, the ideal of democracy and international co-operation enunciated from Washington seemed embodied by the governments all around the globe that were raised in the wake of the defeated conquerors, and in the United Nations, new-born in San Francisco, surely there were auguries of world hegemony for many years to come.

Yet barely a quarter-century later, the United States finds itself impotent in a conflict between two of the largest nations in Asia. It is unable to impose a settlement in the Middle East. It is the target of fulminations from capitals as diverse as Havana and Moscow, as Algiers and Peking. A complex socio-economic crisis at home has raised an urgent call for new priorities in national effort. And the dollar, long the most consistent index of American power, has definitely been relegated to a more modest position among the world's currencies.

Is this the record of a great opportunity missed, as many might contend? Or of power abused beyond the practicable limits of

power, as others argue? Or was the whole idea of the American century simply the megalomaniac delusion of men who did not recognize the limitations which a vast diversity of cultures, interests and innate strengths would impose upon the ugly American who sought to mold them in his own image?

None of these conclusions are necessarily true. The United States made many mistakes in its years of virtually unchallenged power. But it also shaped many institutions and moods, durably. The stability and prosperity which the vanquished nations of World War II possess today owes very, very much to American forbearance and active assistance. The emerging Europe took form under American protection and with American help. American anti-colonialism—powerful and lasting, despite the aberrations which marked some actions at the turn of the century—provided a climate in which nations come into being, in Asia and Africa. Even the experiments and the questing which mark the American's approach to his problems at home may well have permanent values for other nations moving into the same technological nexus.

The American capacity for self-castigation is well known. His mistakes loom larger on the world scene than those of other peoples, just as his moralizing can be more high-flown, and exasperating. But if his nation's unique position of authority has disappeared, if it has become one among many, it is still hugely important in the world, both for what it has accomplished, and what it will yet achieve.

NATO Europe: Area of Peace

The turbulent quarter-century since World War II has brought armed conflict to many areas of the globe—South Asia, the Middle East, Africa and, most recently, to the Indian subcontinent. But Western Europe, the one region that earlier, twice in a generation, had plunged the whole world into war and is still today the most vital stake in the rivalry of the superpowers, has remained throughout this period an area of peace.

It is a precarious peace, with the most powerful military forces mankind has ever assembled facing each other along a 5,000-mile front from the Baltic to the Alps. Yet that armed truce has survived repeated crises, and surely an important reason is that the military balance has deterred adventure and enforced stability. But maintaining that costly balance during a period of emerging détente—with negotiation of mutual force reductions likely to be a slow process—imposes far greater political strains in the West than the East.

The good news from the annual ministerial meeting of the North Atlantic Alliance in Brussels was that those strains, magnified since summer by Washington's go-it-alone policies in diplomacy and economics, finally are being managed, if not mastered. The Nixon administration assured the NATO allies that its projected budget for the year ending June, 1973, would not reduce the 310,000 American troops in Europe. And the Europeans moved to increase their defense contributions to appease congressional sentiment for American troop cutbacks.

British Defense Minister Lord Carrington pointed out that the European allies already provide 80 percent of NATO's armed forces.

The Europeans spend \$24 billion a year on their defense. The American forces in Europe and in the United States committed to NATO defense cost \$14 billion, half of which is in personnel costs at pay levels many times higher than Europeans receive.

It should be possible to reduce both sums when Moscow opens talks on mutual force reductions—a step delayed since mid-November, possibly by difficulties within the Soviet leadership. But there would be less incentive for Moscow to make reciprocal reductions if the West made unilateral reductions or weakened its strength and unity in other ways.

Secretary of State Rogers has within recent days restated "America's support for [Europe's] unity" and Atlantic "partnership." But that followed four months of unilateral action and pressure on the monetary and trade fronts by Secretary Connally based on explicit questioning of the further usefulness to the United States of European union and its enlargement to Britain and other countries.

President Nixon's speedy action in lifting the import surcharge, on the heels of a compromise solution to the world monetary crisis, suggests that the traditional American philosophy restated by Secretary Rogers again is being applied—not just receiving lip-service. The promise this gives of renewed economic stability in the West, is itself of capital importance. But apart from the economic gain, the closing of ranks in the West is the essential prerequisite for further movement toward an East-West settlement.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Washington Monetary Decisions

President Nixon had a good reason to label the Washington monetary decisions as a historic event. But in order for it to have lasting value and to serve as the basis for a sensible further development of the international monetary order, it is essential to avoid the usual mistake of passively letting matters drift from now until the next crisis. There is need for more insight on all sides that the present problems of monetary policy cannot ultimately be resolved by even the most cleverly conceived international measures, as long as there is not willingness on the part of each individual nation to create within its own borders the kind of reasonable economic policies that can lay the foundations for future monetary stability.

—From *Nevue Zuercher Zeitung* (Zurich).

A Poisonous Victory

India and the U.S.S.R. temporarily have come off best. But however strong the American isolationist trend, which President Nixon from now on must contend with, it is difficult for the United States to agree to the U.S.S.R. extending too far its influence over victorious India, as it already has done

over vanquished Egypt. The United States will perhaps derive some advantage with the Arab nations from the support it gave Pakistan in its misfortune. As for China, having lost in one phase, it might gain in another. Maoists will have their say in independent Bengal and they are also numerous in bordering Indian Bengal. It is in the two Bengals that the Chinese counterattack against India and the U.S.S.R. is already shaping up. The Indian victory may be a poisonous victory.

—Thierry Maulnier in *Le Figaro* (Paris).

Devaluation of the Dollar

How foolish, how ungrateful are those people who rejoice at the devaluation of the once almighty dollar.

America is in difficulties because she assumed burdens in the world that were too heavy even for her...

America and her President have sacrificed their currency. They are proposing soon to dismantle their modest levy on imports.

When Mr. Heath receives Mr. Nixon in Bermuda tomorrow (Monday) he should accord an even more cordial welcome, a welcome warmed with the respect and gratitude of the British people.

—From the *Sunday Express* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

December 23, 1896

PARIS—A report on the petroleum industry in Roumania, published by the English Foreign Office, states that the output of 1894-95 was 80,000 tons, but this is no index of the wealth of the country. On the one hand, crude oil is to be found right and left in enormous quantities; on the other hand, primitive methods of extraction, want of initiative, of capital and of specialists, combined with the indifference of the natives, make the profits much, much smaller.

Fifty Years Ago

December 22, 1921

NEW YORK—Millions of dollars annually are going into the coffers of the bootleggers when they should be going to the government in the form of legitimate revenues, according to anti-prohibitionists. The United States Treasury Department has conceded that it would not oppose a measure for heavily-taxed light wine and beer. The wet forces propose that the way go to pay for the soldier's bonus which the government has repeatedly put off and postponed.



Pompidou I: Golden Boy

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS.—When President Pompidou returned from the Azores meeting with his American analogue, he was convinced the danger of serious depression had been ended by his agreement with President Nixon under which the United States undertook to devolve the dollar.

Current realization is a major step but, for the hard-headed French chief of state, only a first one. The possibility of trade conflicts cannot yet be excluded. The Common Market must now examine the Azores accord and the resulting monetary accords of the Group of Ten. Frictions and political rivalries may yet develop.

Pompidou clearly regards his understanding with Nixon as a provisional if major move forward. Both he and Nixon saw the need for swift action but they did not go much further in their meetings at the presidential level than to prepare for last week-end's historic monetary agreement. Discussions among their advisers couldn't resolve other vital and complex problems and the Presidents didn't attempt to—any more than Heath and Nixon can.

Role of Gold?

There was no Azores decision on the role of reserve currencies and the realignment decision doesn't cover this. What will be the role of gold, Pompidou wonders? Will the dollar still be considered a reserve currency? And if not, what will be? How will international liquidity be controlled?

Nixon was not ready with answers. Monetary problems are less his specialty than Pompidou's, a former banker. But, expert on such matters, Pompidou never forgets that "experts" often end as victims.

One thing that struck him was that Nixon didn't talk about devaluing the dollar but revaluing gold. This indicates a fundamental change of attitude. The Fifth French Republic has always ardently favored gold as an international money base and has sought for years to have its dollar value increased but hitherto the United States has strongly objected.

Although there has been a profound shift in U.S. policy, Pompidou is too realistic to think the world can go back to the gold standard as such. Yet the role of gold in any ultimate arrangement has become more important. Paris still believes this is the only way to avoid inflation while preventing domination of world trade by any single power. Pompidou is pleased that the dollar-franc relationship achieved by the Azores meeting saw the dollar devalued with the franc remaining steady. Although this may be the same thing commercially, it is not the same thing in any monetary sense. Nor does the French president regard the results of his Nixon conversation as a "diplomatic victory." For him, good diplomacy doesn't end up in victory but in a tie.

France feels that it led the United States to reconsider its policy, and in this respect the Azores agreement constituted a French success. But it was never Pompidou's intention to take Nixon for a ride (*le rouler dans la farine*).

Future Unclear

The future, above all for international trade, is unclear. Pompidou foresees friction between the Common Market, soon to in-

clude Britain, and the United States. But this will not be fundamental. It will come only at points of irritation between geographical groups.

The Common Market will have problems of commercial exchange and increased American sales in Europe. There will be political problems inspired by local factors in France or Britain or Germany and Italy. But these are comparatively minor. After all, the political question of how the state of California will vote is not a problem between the U.S.A. and Europe.

Pompidou can imagine the day when European living standards compare with those of the United States and when Europe's in-

ternal market becomes so large that its external trade may divide.

He ponders whether it is even desirable that beyond a certain point industrial production should increase at an exponential rate. Japan certainly cannot insist on an eternal annual growth rate of 8 percent.

Nor can there ever be true trade equilibrium if the Japanese pursue permanent expansion. For Pompidou, this is a grave future problem. In the meantime, the first step has been taken to re-arrange the financing and balancing of Western commerce, and this has been achieved by strengthening gold and weakening the dollar, conforming to almost a decade of French policy.

Letters

Byrd's Feat

Incredible! That Bert Balchen, a man whom I have known and admired as a fellow polar aviator should once again attempt to blacken the name of Richard E. Byrd (GCT, "People," Dec. 15).

Such occurrences have happened before, and will forever occur. It is a matter of professional jealousy among the "old explorers" for fame and recognition in one way or another. Even today, certain people challenge exploits of Scott, Amundsen, Noble, Shackleton, Stefansson, Ronne, Dufek, etc., and perhaps someday will even challenge my own exploratory flights in Antarctica.

During Operation Deepfreeze I (1955-1956), I was the personal pilot for Richard E. Byrd in Antarctica. I became well acquainted with him, not only during the operation but in Washington, D.C., and at his home in Boston. I rose to his defense then and shall do so again and now.

In the early spring of 1958, when Balchen was preparing to publish a book, word went around among those of us connected with Arctic/Antarctic explorations that he intended to include statements denigrating the character of Byrd, including the fact that Byrd had lied in claiming to have flown over the North Pole. Accordingly, I contacted the noted explorer Rear Adm. Richard E. Black, USNR (Ret.), and the world-known master navigator Capt. P.V.E. Weems, USN (Ret.), at the U.S. Naval Academy. We very carefully researched Byrd's data concerning the flight and without doubt concluded that Byrd had in fact reached the North Pole as claimed. Then on 11 April 1958 I wrote Balchen in which I suggested it unwise for him to state that Byrd had lied in his claim as we were in a position to prove Balchen wrong and this could be damaging to his reputation. Subsequently, Balchen removed the degrading remarks in his book and, as far as I was concerned, the matter was closed. To my sorrow, I see this is not so.

The facts concerning Byrd's flight are as follows: Byrd departed from Kings Bay, Spitzbergen, with Floyd Bennett as pilot, shortly after midnight on May 9, 1926, in a Fokker three-engine monoplane named the *Josephine Ford*. This aircraft had 200-horsepower Wright air-cooled motors and a cruising speed of 120 miles per hour maximum. (Not to be confused with best economical cruise speed). The

distance from Kings Bay to the North Pole is 690 miles and his flight to the Pole took 8 hours 21 minutes 49 seconds.

En route to the pole, because of adverse winds Byrd averaged 74 mph ground speed. Thus at 74 mph times 8 h 21 m 49 s, he adequately covered the distance of 690 miles. Arriving at the pole at 0903 GCT, he then maneuvered the plane in order to observe the terrain and to take various additional sun lines with the sextant to assure his position.

He departed the pole at 0912, 12 minutes later, for Kings Bay. Returning, with helping winds, he soon averaged just over 100 mph ground speed, arriving at base via Grey Hook and Amsterdam Island. Average round trip ground speed of 87 mph times 16 hours 30 minutes flight time equals 1,392 miles covered overall.

Byrd submitted all navigational charts and records to the National Geographic Society through the secretary of the Navy. The papers were then referred to a special committee of the society consisting of its president, Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor; the chairman of its research committee, Dr. Frederick Coville, and Col. E. Lester Jones, a member of the board of trustees who was then director of the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey.

This committee appointed a subcommittee of expert mathematicians and calculators. The final report confirmed that Byrd had reached the North Pole at 0903 GCT May 9, 1926.

History so often adds a sorry footnote to the exploits of great men. The sad spectacle of lesser men tearing anew at the old bones of a long-dead story, hoping to tear one last shred of glory or recognition for themselves is oft repeated. Nothing, however, can dim the superb and quiet courage of Richard E. Byrd, admiral, explorer, lion's soul of Antarctic nights, gentleman and scholar, who held always to the truth, for he knew no other way.

HENRY F. JORDA,
Commander, U.S. Navy (Ret.),
Valencia, Spain.

Reston's Words

James Reston's vindictive lecture "The Almost Almighty \$\$\$" is the work of a mean old man overdue for retirement. He accuses President Nixon of "reversing" himself. He calls him a "political opportunist" with "rabby flexibility" and, without supporting explanatory evidence, assails the President for "his sad experience as a lowly bureaucrat." Clearly Reston's insulting essay

European Diplomacy And the U.S. Presence

By Max Frankel

LONDON.—Britain's essential problem with the United States these days can be stated fairly simply: the people are indifferent toward almost anything American, the government is annoyed with much that is done in Washington, and the official policy is to do everything possible to keep U.S. troops and commitments fully engaged in Europe.

In fact, nervousness about a reduction of the U.S. forces—even if matched by Russian disengagement in the East—is the most conspicuous common element in the current policies of Britain, France and West Germany. The allies cling to the American presence as to a security blanket, not because they oppose change in Europe but because they fear that the changes already under way may tip the balance of power to the overwhelming political advantage of the Russians.

They cling all the harder because they realize that the prospects for a genuine European defense policy remain slight and remote. Reliance upon a credible U.S. protection has made for a "nice and comfortable" balance on the Continent and stability in Western Europe, as they put it at the British Foreign Office. The alternative, as it is imagined in London, Paris and Bonn, is "Balkanization"—meaning fragmentation—and eventually "Finlandization"—meaning an uncomfortable susceptibility to Soviet influence.

These are not the concerns of the ordinary citizen here. The war, even the cold war, seems long ago and far away.

Safe Military

Britain feels safe militarily but inadequate economically and socially, and in that sense, too, it resembles the other Western nations.

But at governmental levels, it is recognized that safety and productivity cannot be divorced from diplomacy, as this year's row in the West over money and trade and defense-sharing showed. And European diplomacy still begins with a calculation of relations with the United States and a reckoning of its intentions and capacities. Thus, the thinking about U.S. troops in Europe remains pivotal to the diplomacy of the alliance.

The diplomacy of the Conservative British government of Prime Minister Edward Heath is widely felt here to have a Gaulish tinge. It betrays a more rigorous effort than before to define British national interests and to pursue them independently of the United States and of vague notions of international amity.

Heath risked political turmoil by leading Britain into the Com-

mon Market. He dented the climate of East-West détente by evicting a hundred Soviet spies and accepting the retaliatory chip in relations. And he does not disguise his resentment of the Nixon administration for failing to consult about the President's planned journey to Peking and Moscow and for treating the allies' adversarial through-out the trade and monetary crises.

Restoring a decent measure of consultation and collaboration listed here as Heath's principle objective in his Bermuda meeting with the President. And as several influential officials and of servers here remark, the desire to keep the United States military engaged in Europe is so great that the allies will take—and give—good deal for it.

Doubts in Europe

But there are deep doubts throughout Europe about the capacity of the United States to maintain its forces, no matter how often President Nixon renews his commitment. Moreover, there is increasing uneasiness about the widening pattern of direct Soviet-American negotiation and accommodation because it works to diminish Washington's sense of priority commitment to Western Europe.

These attitudes have already caused a historical turnaround. The years of harsh Soviet-U.S. confrontation in Europe, the militancy of the alliance as upheld by Washington and Bonn, now that the Russians are offering a benign face to the West, is the United States and West Germany who are moving rapidly along the path of accommodation while Britain and France, who sought to play the East-West brokers before, are seeking to restrain the trend to protect against imbalance.

President Georges Pompidou's France is said here to have told the Soviet leader, Leonid Brezhnev, on his visit to Paris in October that France was opposed to the scheduled East-West talks about a "mutual and balanced reduction of forces in Europe; would not allow its territory to be covered by any agreement, would not reduce its own military spending and would oppose any reduction in the U.S. force of 300,000 men in Europe. Although France remains aloof from the NATO structure and will resist any effort to conduct East-West negotiations between NATO and the Warsaw Pact organization of Communist forces, its basic attitudes about European security are widely shared by British leaders.

Close to France

The British feel less menaced by institutional collaboration among the allies, but they sense a developing bond with the French in the diplomacy of balance. Both are aware about neutralist tendencies in West Germany and both will be trying to hold the Bonn government tied firmly to the West and to keep the Americans at full strength in Europe.

The German interest in U.S. troops flows from a desire to preserve maximum bargaining strength in the active pursuit of a new relationship with the Soviet Union and Communist East Germany. Thus Bonn has taken the lead in Europe to help ease the financial burden of the military engagement for the United States.

But the West Germans have also taken the lead in Europe in pressing for the continental security conference that the Russians seek to ratify Soviet dominance in Eastern Europe and to win a still larger measure of recognition for the independence and sovereignty of East Germany. While they work to preserve a secure rear in the West, it is in the East that the Germans now find diplomatic ventures and potential profit.

The British and French, however, are far from trusting a Soviet intention in Europe, far from reassured about the heft of the non-Communist nations on the Continent. They afraid that German policies gradually facilitate a growth Soviet influence and a retreat in the U.S. presence. The view the government of Chancelor Willy Brandt that Moscow needs calm in Europe and pursues largely defensive purposes is easily accepted here.

So the allies stand together mostly in the desire to hold U.S. troops, for different reasons and they keep suppressing doubts they share about how the United States can hang at present levels.

A Contrast

The monetary crisis, wars, summit meetings, etc., dominate the news, overshadowing important facts about our leaders. For example: The prisoners' revolt at Attica ended in a bloodbath, President Nixon sent Gov. Rockefeller of New York a telegram of congratulations. Several weeks later, when the revolt at Rahway ended, through negotiations, without harm to hostages or prisoners, Gov. Cahill of New Jersey did not even get a postcard.

ALAIN PREVOST,
Saint-Loup, France.

(A second article will appear tomorrow.)

السنة الثامنة

European And the U.S. ...

Shift South in Arms Race

Attacks NATO Plan Mediterranean Navy

By Hedrick Smith ... the southern flank of NATO in Spain and Portugal but were also hoping to incorporate Israel into the NATO air defense network.

The leadership of NATO is trying to transfer the arms race (in Europe) to the Mediterranean and the Middle East, Ivestia asserted.

The two Soviet commentaries were seen not only as a sign of Moscow's uneasiness about developing NATO strategies at a time when the Kremlin is hoping to persuade the Western powers to disarm, but also as a Soviet response to recent Western charges that Moscow had developed its naval forces at an alarming rate.

On Dec. 17, just before the NATO defense ministers gathered in Brussels, West Germany published a white paper pointing to the buildup of Soviet naval forces in the Baltic and North Seas.

Last July, the authoritative British review of world naval power, "Jane's Fighting Ships," published a foreword to its 1971-72 edition asserting that in a few years Moscow had developed a "super-navy" around the globe, but especially in the Mediterranean.

Bargaining Position ... The charges and counter-charges by Western and Soviet bloc military commentators are seen in some diplomatic quarters as preparation for eventual bargaining over the reduction of the forces of the two opposing alliance systems in Europe.

But American strategists have also been concerned by the difficulties encountered by American naval vessels making port calls in the eastern Mediterranean, where the Soviet Navy is increasingly at home.

In part, Mr. Laird's proposal for a multinational squadron flying the NATO flag—as one does now in the Atlantic—was evidently intended to overcome such problems and also to draw some northern NATO countries into the Mediterranean defense system.

The NATO ministers decided to study the plan. Such highlighting of developing NATO strategies is seen as an effort by Moscow to stall these moves before they get fully under way and to offset Western claims that while Moscow is talking about detente it is rapidly building up both strategic and European forces.

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CHRISTMAS KENNEL—These five puppies hanging by a fireplace will help brighten Christmas for some lucky youngsters. The mixed poodle-pomeranians have been put up for adoption in Portland, Maine, right in time for the holiday season.

First Appearance in Several Years

Solzhenitsyn Attends Tvardovsky Funeral

By Hedrick Smith ... MOSCOW, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The Soviet Writers Union sought to give a circumspiced state funeral today to the prominent poet and controversial editor, Alexander Tvardovsky.

In the bright, clear, cold winter afternoon, the 59-year-old novelist stood bearded and bareheaded at the side of Mr. Tvardovsky's widow among about 350 mourners.

When the eulogies finished, he made the sign of the cross over the corpse and kissed it, in Russian tradition, before the coffin was closed and taken in procession to a grave at the rear of the cemetery, about thirty yards from the grave of former Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev.

It was Mr. Tvardovsky, as chief editor of the liberal monthly magazine Nory Mir, who reportedly took the lead in persuading Premier Khrushchev to let Nory Mir publish Mr. Solzhenitsyn's powerful condemnation of Stalin's prison camps "One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich."

After Mr. Khrushchev's overthrow in 1964 and after trying vainly to publish more of Mr. Solzhenitsyn's anti-Stalinist works among other liberal writers, Mr. Tvardovsky came under sharp fire from ideological conservatives and was pressured into resigning his editorship in February, 1970.

He was an important enough figure to retain his position on the board of the writers' union and respected enough by the Soviet establishment to have been honored only last month with the Order of Lenin for his popular poetry. But he was not active in the months prior to his death early last Saturday from a stroke. He was 61.

His funeral today brought together the two conflicting worlds which have sought to claim him—the protectors of Soviet orthodoxy and such controversial and liberal figures as Mr. Solzhenitsyn, poet Andrei Voznesensky, author Viktor Nekrasov and biologist Zhores Medvedev.

At one point today, Mr. Solzhenitsyn stood only a few feet from Sergei B. Mikhalikov, a poet and writer's union official who took a lead in November, 1969, in insisting that the famous novelist be expelled from the writers' union as a deserter to the Communist cause.

Role of Champion ... At the cemetery, a number of young people seemed disappointed that the official eulogies there dwelt only on Mr. Tvardovsky's earlier poetry and his membership in the Communist party—calling him a "good Leninist"—but ignored his role as a champion of liberal writing in the era after Stalin died.

The eulogies were delivered by leaders of the Soviet Writers Union, the highest ranking officials to participate in the services for Mr. Tvardovsky.

During an earlier ceremony at the Soviet writers' club, participants said, one young woman of about 30 shouted out a protest after the formal eulogies. "Why don't we recall that he was our civil conscience?" she was quoted as saying. "Why don't we remember that he was forced out of his job, that his last poem has not been published here and that his mouth was closed before he closed it himself?"

She was alluding to an unpublished poem written late in life in which Mr. Tvardovsky reversed his views toward the forced collectivization of Soviet agriculture. In 1936, he won a Stalin Prize for his poem "The Land of Muravia," which praised Stalin's collectivization despite noting some defects. But in the later poem, written about his own father who was reportedly liquidated during collectivization as a kulak, or petty landowner, he took the opposite view.

Mild Sensation ... Throughout the funeral, proponents of the two halves of Mr. Tvardovsky's life sparred by their words and their presence. The appearance of Mr. Solzhenitsyn at a public ceremony for the first time since the overthrow of Premier Khrushchev created a mild sensation among the younger mourners who crowded close to see him. Despite a recent illness, he looked well.

In the controlled Soviet press, only the briefest biographical mention was made of his editorship at Nory Mir and today, only one eulogist praised his "work" there and his having "tried to do something for our literature." This was Konstantin Simonov, the novelist, who was editor of Nory Mir from 1954-57 and was forced out after controversy over his having published Vladimir D. Dudintsev's novel, "Not by Bread Alone."

Beirut Says Israelis Raid Border Village ... BEIRUT, Dec. 21 (AP).—An Israeli force moved into the Lebanese border village of Bida today, blew up two houses and then withdrew, the Beirut radio said. No casualties were reported.

The alleged attack followed an increase in incidents along the border in the last nine days, including rocket attacks by Palestinian guerrillas on northern Galilee towns such as Kirya Shimon, which is near Bida.

Missionary Drowns ... LUSAKA, Dec. 21 (UPI).—Father Roch Robito, 39, a Roman Catholic missionary born in Boston, and five other persons drowned last week in the rain-swollen and crocodile-infested Zambezi River when a small boat capsized during a mercy mission, the Times of Zambia reported.

Amerigo Bartoli ... ROME, Dec. 21 (AP).—Amerigo Bartoli, a leading Roman painter during the period between the two wars, died yesterday after a long illness. He would have been 81 on Christmas Day. He specialized in portraits, but he was also known for his landscapes of Rome and its countryside and as a caricaturist.

Johnny Addie ... NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Johnny Addie, 69, the ring ad-

As Church Criticizes Franco

Spanish Official Attacks Priests in Politics

MADRID, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—At a time of growing conflict between church and state in Spain, a high government official has delivered a strong attack against Roman Catholic priests who concern themselves with politics.

Speaking in the northern city of Leon, Justice Ministry Under-Secretary Alfredo Lopez said: "The mission of the church is not political, economic or social, but religious."

Mr. Lopez spoke on Saturday night but his speech was not published here until today. It came shortly after an oblique attack on the Franco government by the National Commission on Justice and Peace, a subcommittee of the Spanish Conference of Bishops.

The commission's document lamented "certain recent happenings" in Spain, including what it called acts of repression, renewed divisions between victors and vanquished of the Civil War and the provocation of attitudes opposed to constructive dialogue and understanding between Spaniards.

It was regarded here as one of the strongest church attacks yet made on the 32-year-old Franco government. The document did not specify names but was harshly critical of "those people who do not believe sufficiently in justice as an effective means of achieving peace."

Mr. Lopez told his Leon audience that the current wave of political dissent within the church could be attributed to a "new clerical mentality," which derives from the Marxist view of life and "old heresies reborn."

The result, he said, was "to reduce human progress exclusively to social progress, to see the Kingdom of God as the realization of this social progress, and to regard Jesus Christ as a precursor of modern social battles, a hero who came to make violent changes in socio-political structures."

For those who subscribed to this thinking, Mr. Lopez went on, "God is reduced to the personification of future justice. There is no sin, or if so, only one, social injustice."

Excitement mounts all over Spain as the draw finally gets to the top prizes. "Twenty-eight thousand three hundred and fifty-five," a boy sings out in his little high-pitched voice announcing the number of the winning ticket.

"Seventy-five million pesetas," answers another voice. The third part of the chant might be: "All of it tax free."

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Notes on Deal

21 (Reuters).—A deal for the sale of 100,000 tons of Lanchester aircraft engines was disclosed.

parliamentary opposition Wilson, said that he would like to see the deal go through.

that negotiations are in an early stage, and it would be worth a million, if it went through, no cash would be paid.

the unsolicited offer by Mr. Kosygin in London for development in the Lanchester.

calls Warsaw, Contact

21 (AP).—Yao Ambassador to months, left after being re-elected, diplomatic relations.

his role in the official Chinese Embassy in the United States, necessary since the new terms are now being discussed.

to a higher position, assistant secretary made two visits to set up the new terms.

equities

21 (AP).—Chiou En-lai was in Kyodo News saving said that of U.S. troops and a halt to the policy of Asians were a easing tension.

ames Innon

21 (AP).—Veteran Innon on Paris to a head of state. Papadopoulos, rare public ap-out at the air-Mr. Innon will apadopoulos to-

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ART IN LONDON: The English Vision

By Max Wykes-Joyce

LONDON (IHT).—The extremes of English visual imagination are to be seen in two exhibitions at the Tate Gallery, through Jan. 30, 1972. The first is a major compilation of works (232) by William Hogarth, frequently termed "the father of English painting." In truth he was less the father of English painting than a passionate patriot, seeking to defend the English product against the foreigner (his most successful and best-known predecessors in English art—Holbein, Van Dyck, Lely, Kneller—were foreign-born to a man). The other is the first exhibition ever of William Blake's illustrations to the poems of Thomas Gray.



"Painter and His Pug" ... by Hogarth.

William Hogarth was London-born (Nov. 10, 1697); London-baptized (at the Church of St. Bartholomew the Great); London-apprenticed (to the engraver Ellis Gumble in Leicester Fields on Feb. 2, 1713) and a London tradesman. He opened an engraver's studio on April 23, 1720, at his mother's house in Long Lane. He painted as well as engraved the things and people he saw about him in the London streets. He was a founder-member of the Beefsteak Club. He was a founder of the St. Martin's Lane Academy. He was sergeant-painter to the king. No one could have been more bull-dogged English. Small wonder, then, that he was xenophobic almost to madness, an attitude confirmed when he was arrested, on his second and last journey outside Britain, while sketching the English Gate at Calais, an incident recalled in the aptly named "Roast Beef of Old England" (No. 136 in the Tate exhibition).

Technically, Hogarth the painter, as distinct from the engraver, was at his very best little more than adequate; and at his worst, abysmally bad. But this is of little consequence when one considers the range and importance of his ideas. It was a failing, in any event, of which he himself was well aware—"When a subject is trifling or dull, the execution must be excellent or the picture is nothing. If a subject is good, providing such material parts are taken care of as may perfectly convey the sense, the action and the passion may be more truly and distinctly conveyed by a coarse, bold stroke than the most delicate finishing."

How splendid in concept are Hogarth's coarse, bold strokes, as he portrays "The Beggars Opera" (some borrowed for this occasion from the queen, others from the

Tate Gallery itself), "The Harlot's Progress," "The Rake's Progress" (the paintings loaned by the Sir John Soane's Museum, London; the etchings combined from the British Museum and the Lewis Walpole Library, Farmington, Conn.), "Marriage à la Mode," "Industry and Idleness" and the bitter, sardonic "Four Stages of Cruelty." Were he alive at this present time, without doubt Hogarth would be one of the greatest film directors of the age. All the work gathered here, which we are unlikely ever again to be able to see at one time and in one place, shows Hogarth as one who, in the last analysis, "was so profane as to admire Nature beyond Pictures."

The poet Thomas Gray must be known to wealthier yet literate Englishmen by his "Elegy Written in a Country Churchyard"; to every catlover by his "Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat" and to all Etonians by his "Ode on a Distant Prospect of Eton College." William Blake was from his earliest years a great reader of English poetry and in particular, in the mid-1790s, was commissioned by the bookseller-publisher Richard Edwards to make watercolor designs for Edward Young's "Night Thoughts." These caught the eye of Ann Flaxman, wife of the sculptor John, a friend of Blake's who commissioned the artist to illustrate the poems of Gray for his wife's library. This was the origin of the 118 watercolors which Blake made on folio sheets, mounting the printed page of the 1790 edition of Gray in a window cut in the center, so that the drawings are on both sides of the paper (for this reason the exhibition consists of half originals and half facsimiles).

The finished work then passed into Mrs. Flaxman's library, and after her death in 1820, into the possession of her husband. After his death it was sold at Christie's to a dealer who in his turn sold it to the auctioneer and collector William Beckford. By the marriage of his younger daughter Susan to the Duke of Hamilton, it went into the collection at Hamilton Palace. It remained in the possession of successive dukes of Hamilton until February, 1966, when it was bought by Paul Mellon, who allowed the Trianon Press to print a facsimile edition for the Blake Trust, and gave permission for the originals to be shown first at the Tate Gallery, then at the Paul Mellon Center for English Studies at Yale.

Blake's imagination used Gray's poetry as an extraordinary springboard. The death of a favorite cat is a pretext for a satire on female vanity and moral reflections of several kinds. "The Eton College sequence switches in mid-series from childish innocence to Goyaesque horror, and back to innocence" again in the final watercolor of the group. Wrote Blake to Flaxman, the only begueter of this astonishing work: "My angels have told me that seeing such visions I could not subsist on the Earth but by my conjunction with Etonian, who knows to forgive nervous fear."

Edith Meinel Seymour Segal, Archer Gallery, 23 Grafton St., London W.1, to Dec. 30.

Edith Meinel works in gouache, watercolor, crayon and pastel to make "organic visions." These are often of great beauty, since Miss Meinel is extremely sensitive to texture and subtle colors and they give the viewer the pleasure of making his own interpretation. Seymour Segal is a Canadian, to whom injustice is done by calling his paintings figure studies, which is basically what they are. But they are figures with overtones. Much thought has gone into each composition; the pigment is put on in a most painterly manner. Probably a painter's painter in essence, rather than painter for the public.

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W.C. Fields: A total aplomb amid chaos.

Fieldsians, Fieldsiana

By Irving Marder

PARIS (IHT).—A generation has now passed since the day, at this festive season, when he waddled off the world stage, perhaps never to return. The qualifier is in deference to those persons—to those who have installed him in a motley pantheon that includes people as varied as Che Guevara, Hermann Hesse, Humphrey Bogart and Jimi Hendrix.

What would the great man himself be likely to say about all this? Something more pungent than "Balderdash!" presumably. And furthermore, that, even in a motley pantheon, he ought to get top billing.

There may be people around who have never seen Fields at all; I envy them the pleasure that awaits them. The British, for example, apparently discovered him only a couple of years ago. Their reaction, as one critic put it, was to "fall about" in admiration.

The French have known about Fields for a long time. But if he and Jerry Lewis were playing at adjacent theaters, guess who would pack them in? At a recent Paris showing of the silent film that Fields did for Griffith, "Sally of the Sawdust," there was no line outside at all; the house was half empty.

"Sally" was one I had never seen before. It's no masterpiece, but certainly worth seeing. Mainly, I think, you miss his voice. This is a much younger Fields, of course. But most of the basic characterization was already formed. (Through the celebrated nose was not yet in full bloom.) Above everything else the total aplomb, even—or especially—amid chaos. The misdeed elegance, the splay-footed walk, the perennial difficulty with his stovepipe hat—trying to get it on his head again instead of atop the walking stick held upright behind his back.

Every Fieldsian has his favorite patches of dialogue and action sequences. One of mine occurs in (I think) "The Bank Dick." He enters the living room very quietly and, an anxious eye on his dragon-like mother-in-law, approaches the staircase. But because his head is turned away, he misses the stair proper and steps on the projecting end, outside the banister, then on a hassock and finally, standing on a small table, bumps his head on the ceiling: a small miracle of timing and agility.

Those who saw "The Bank Dick" may also remember the sequence in which Fields is trying to talk Og Oglivie, a bank cashier who is also his prospective son-in-law, into an amuse-ment. The dialogue went something like this:

Fields: "My boy, you've got to take chances in this world if you want to get ahead. Have I ever told you about my great-uncle Litvak?"

Og: "No sir, I don't think you have."

Fields: "He was a balloon ascensionist. He jumped out at 400 feet and took a chance of landing in a wagon loaded with hay."

Og: "Did he make it?"

Fields (after a long pause): "No. As a matter of fact he didn't. Had he been a younger man, he undoubtedly would have. That's the whole point of my story, Og: You've got to take chances when you're young."

If he were alive today, what would he be doing? Drinking himself to death, probably.

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (IHT).—This is how critics rated new Broadway and Off-Broadway productions:

"The Screens," the Chelsea Theater Center production of Jean Genet's play, got six favorable reviews (The New York Times; The New York Post; Newsday; Newsweek; Newsweek; Newsweek) and two unfavorable reviews (Associated Press; WPX-TV).

Clive Barnes in The Times: "New York deserved to see 'The Screens,' which is Genet's latest play and dates from 1961. It is an epic of Wagnerian proportions but far more scatalogical in its content. It is concerned with the antithesis of an antihero and self-extinction. This Chelsea production is an almost monumental achievement. It has been staged and translated by the Anglo-Greek director Mimos Volanakis, who has met the demands of the play with admirable resource. The whole production has a shabby style and seedy elegance that does Genet proud. Julie Boyasso, Robert Jackson and Janet Leigh were outstanding in a good cast. This is no play to take lightly, but it is an important if confusing statement by Genet and a play which we are unlikely to see again."

"Inner City," Tom O'Horgan's play about the rigors of living in New York, based on a collection of poems by Eve Merriam entitled "The Inner City Mother Goose" and adapted for stage by the author, got mixed notices at Broadway's Barymore Theater from The Times and AP reviewers.

Timesman Clive Barnes: "In form and shape 'Inner City' has a great deal in common with Melvin Van Peebles' 'Ain't Supposed to Die a Natural Death.' But while the Van Peebles show is brilliantly innovative—both musically and structurally—'Inner City' never quite makes it, although on occasion it does come notably close. There are many good things here—from the occasional calypso rhythm to the outstandingly chic lighting by John Dodd and Jane Belman. For that matter I admired much of Robin Wagner's settings that succeeded in bringing the taste of art to the ghetto. It is probably this distance, this alienation to its subject matter that in the total effect I cannot really like. This is a street cantata that is more concerned with being a cantata than it is with the streets. It has a certain smartness but it lacks humanity."

As far as the direction is concerned, says Barnes, "Tom O'Horgan, who conceived the work as well as directed it, has done an excellent job. Certain excesses in O'Horgan's sweet exuberance that could be seen in 'Jesus Christ Superstar' and even 'Lenny,' are here played down.

"There is not a bad performance in the entire cast of nine, but I did and must pick out Allan Nichols, Larry Marshall, Carl Hall, and especially Linda Hopkins."

"Who Am I?" a musical fantasy based on Grimm's "The Goose Girl," presented at Stage 73 by the Manhattan Theater Club, "is genuinely modest—no big production numbers, no easy imitations of Broadway showmanship," writes Mel Gussow in The Times. At the same time "there is nothing marked down about the show."

The costumes are "bright and

PARIS THEATER: Youth on the Scene

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Dec. 21 (IHT).—There is a flurry of youthful activity in the Parisian theaters this week.

At the Odéon, Le Jeune Théâtre National is presenting a play from the Portuguese, "Le Testament du Chien on Le Jet de la Miséricordieuse" by Ariano Suassuna. It is designed as a folk fable and combines social content and Molinereque fantasy in an effort to achieve a Marxist morality. Set in the wilds of northeastern Brazil, the play relates the experiences of two hard-working, good-natured peasants who are exploited by bourgeois masters, by a clergy preying on their ignorance and by bandit chieftains. When the oppressed men die, they are judged in heaven and restored to life. But their economic situation has not been improved. They still have empty pockets.

The avant-garde French theater today often seems to be where the avant-garde American theater was about 30 years ago. Like the latter, it has an enormous but not very discriminating appetite for the socially significant and reveals in what might be termed historic slumming. The Odéon company has energy and considerable versatility, but "Le Testament du Chien" would be twice as amusing were it acted by a troupe of jungle origin—as backwoods Brazilian folk heroes and villains have been in the films of Glauber Rocha.

The play itself is scarcely sturdy stuff. Though performed without intermission, its parts are so awkwardly separated that it requires an announcer to link the episodes and he must twice tell the audience that the play is not over. Nor is it rich in invention. The comic incident of the blessing of the dog is out of Ronald Firbank and the appearance of a black Jesus fails to produce the intended shock on those who recall the black God of "Green Pastures," a Broadway hit of the 1930s.

A steel band camouflages the dramatic deficiencies, coming to the rescue when the plot nods, which is frequently. Le Jeune Théâtre National, after the run of this fable, will be donning the silks and satins of the Renaissance for a revival of the Jules Romains-Stefan Zweig version of Jonson's "Volpone."

At the Théâtre de l'Athénée is "Hommes," Alain Brunet's adaptation of John Herbert's "Fortune and Men's Eyes," a realistic report on the lives of a quartet of young prisoners sharing a cell in a Canadian jail.

The play has been denounced by some critics as unwholesome due to its uncompromising picture of the corruption at work on the dramatic personae and its frank depiction of homosexuality. "The world it portrays is certainly an unsavory one, but the same charge might be brought against 'Tobacco Road' or 'This Andromeda.'" The direction has sensationalized the script at one point by bringing a naked man on the stage, but there is a quintet of naked men in "Oh, Calcutta!"

It is the honest, effective writing of the piece and the acting of Gérard Philipe as the green-captive, Georges-François Bernard as the jail warden and Christian Blais as the timid boy who has been railroaded behind the bars that make the evening of theatrical interest. René Dupuy's direction is inferior to that of Sal Mizeo's for the American production, but despite its idiosyncrasies it gives the text a felt and clear hearing and utilizes the talents of its interpreters commendably.

At the Comédie-Française there is a controversial production of Corneille's "Horace." The décor is controversial with Spanish leather. The costumes are that of the French court at the time of Richelieu. Both transplant the tragedy of ancient Rome into the era of its writing. And why not? Certainly no production would

Retired Baker Wins \$1 Million Lottery

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (UPI).—A retired Connecticut baker who celebrates his 77th birthday, Christmas day today won a \$1-million New York State lottery.

The winner, Adam Braczkowski of Bristol, was recuperating from an operation in a Connecticut hospital when the winning ticket was drawn in Manhattan by television personality Ed MacMahon.

His 43-year-old son, William, also of Bristol, and who shares the ticket with his father, as who attended the drawing, said "I have no idea what we're going to do with the money."

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ALDRINGER TRUST S.A. (in voluntary liquidation)

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

At the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on 14th December, 1971, it was decided:

1. To approve an Agreement dated 23rd November, 1971, and made between the Company and Monterey Trust S.A. ("MONTEREY") by which:

(a) The Company agreed to subscribe in cash for shares of Monterey having an aggregate net asset value equal to the value of the total assets of the Company less an amount sufficient to meet all liabilities of the Company and Aldringer Trust Holding Company, at a price equal to the net asset value per share of Monterey determined as at the date of the Meeting; and

(b) The Company agreed to transfer to Monterey its total assets less the amount specified above for a consideration in cash equal to the value of the assets so transferred determined as at the date of the Meeting.

2. To dissolve the Company with effect from the date of the Meeting to appoint as Liquidators Georges Kioes and Ernest Lecuit, partners in Fiduciaire Generale de Luxembourg, and to instruct them to implement the action proposed under 1 above and to distribute the assets of the Company to its shareholders (after providing for all liabilities in proportion to the amounts paid on subscription for the relative shares.

The Liquidators of the Company, having made the subscription and transfer referred to above, have now prepared statements of the assets and liabilities of the Company and hereby declare that the net assets of the Company consist only of shares of Monterey and that the dissolution of the Company will be completed by the distribution of such shares to the shareholders of the Company in the manner set out below in the following paragraphs:

In Respect of Each Fully-Paid Share or Every Five Partly-Paid Shares of the Company:

0.34875 Shares of Monterey

Shares of Monterey, together with cash representing fractional entitlements, will be available at Banque Generale du Luxembourg, 14, Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, on and after 18th January, 1972, to shareholders who have deposited their share certificates and duly completed exchange forms at that address not later than 8th January, 1972.

Shareholders who deposit their share certificates and duly completed exchange forms after 5th January, 1972, will receive certificates representing shares of Monterey and cash representing any fractional entitlements as soon as practicable after such deposit.

Receipts will be issued to shareholders on deposit of their share certificates and duly completed exchange forms.

After 28th December, 1972, any unclaimed shares of Monterey will be sold and the proceeds deposited with Banque Generale du Luxembourg; if any of these amounts remain unclaimed after thirty years, they will revert to Monterey.

CERTIFICATES REPRESENTING SHARES OF MONTEREY WILL BE ISSUED BY THE LIQUIDATORS OF THE COMPANY ON BEHALF OF SHAREHOLDERS OF THE COMPANY FOLLOWING DEPOSIT OF THE APPROPRIATE SHARE CERTIFICATES AND DULY COMPLETED EXCHANGE FORMS. EXCHANGE FORMS ARE AVAILABLE FOR COLLECTION AT:

BANQUE GENERALE DU LUXEMBOURG, 14 Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg

Notice is hereby given to shareholders that a general meeting of the Company will be held at 8:00 p.m. on Friday, 14th January, 1972, at 14, Rue Aldringer, Luxembourg, with the following Agenda:

- (a) Report and presentation of the liquidation accounts by the Liquidators;
(b) Appointment of an auditor or auditors to the liquidation; and
(c) Determination of the date of a general meeting of shareholders to receive the report of the auditor(s).

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting in person by producing at the meeting either their share certificates or a certificate of deposit which will be issued to them against deposit of their share certificates with Banque Generale du Luxembourg, or if they have deposited their shares under II above, the relative receipt.

Holders of bearer shares may vote at the meeting by proxy by completing the form of proxy which will be made available to them against deposit of their share certificates or receipts as aforesaid.

There is no quorum requirement for this general meeting and the resolutions to be passed will require the concurrence of a simple majority of the total number of shares represented at the meeting.

THE LIQUIDATORS

Toronto Stocks

Table of Toronto Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Montreal Stocks

Table of Montreal Stock Exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

European Markets

Table of European market trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Amsterdam

Table of Amsterdam stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Brussels

Table of Brussels stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Düsseldorf

Table of Düsseldorf stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Paris

Table of Paris stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

London

Table of London stock exchange trading data, including columns for stock symbols, prices, and volume.

Mutual Funds

Table of Mutual Funds trading data, including columns for fund names, prices, and volume.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

Table of International Funds trading data, including columns for fund names, prices, and volume.

Weighs Reduced Margin of Fluctuation

Dec. 21 (Reuters). A Market Committee proposal next week...

Slump Seen In Germany Next Year

DUSSELDORF, West Germany, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—The slowdown of the West German economy...

He said the monetary decisions taken by the Group of Ten in Washington...

Speaking at a press conference, Mr. Ulrich stressed that Deutsche Bank's board is convinced that continued production declines...

Mr. Ulrich said he was irritated by some "superior" statements by West German officials, bankers and industry representatives...

He appealed to the government and the Bundesbank to relax their fiscal and credit policies.

Deere Profit Rises 69.8% In 4th Quarter

Year's Net Up 37.5% On 5% Sales Increase

By Clare M. Reckert NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Deere & Co., the largest domestic manufacturer of farm equipment...

Net income for the year of \$63.28 million, or \$4.20 a share, was exceeded only by the record \$78.7-million earned in fiscal 1966.

In the final quarter the net income rose to a record \$26.38 million, or \$1.78 a share, up from \$15.53 million, or \$1.06 a share, in the fourth quarter of fiscal 1970.

The company attributed the higher earnings to inventory and other year-end adjustments which were more favorable than expected...

At Bankers Trust Co. General F. Curtis has been named general manager of the bank's two London branches effective Dec. 31...

Mellon National Bank and Trust Co. of Pittsburgh announced the appointment of Robert H. Smith, vice-president Europe, as its senior officer in Europe...

Swissair president Walter Berchtold will be replaced by Armin Balkenwelder when he retires Dec. 30.

Robert M. Baum has been named vice-president of Brunswick International Ltd. and area manager for the U.K. and central and southern Africa...

Washington, Dec. 21 (WP).—The top management of the Penn Central spent most of their time worrying about diversification in 1968 and 1969...

The documents constitute the first detailed examination of the daily operations of the railroad, which is now in "reorganization" under the bankruptcy court.

According to the ICC staff, symptoms of the deterioration included poor decisions on the routing and the use of freight yards; labor costs far outstripping the industry average...

While this was occurring, a large part of the Penn Central's top management was focusing its attention on possible acquisitions that the railroad might make.

"Certain key officers devoted only 25 percent of their time to the duties and responsibilities of the railroad," a report by George Deller of the ICC's bureau of enforcement says.

In 1968, David Bevan, Penn Central's top financial officer, and Stuart Samuels, the chairman, discussed the possibility of acquiring a number of major companies...

The net result of the Penn Central's accumulating problems was a sharp loss of revenue, as shippers moved their freight to other railroads and trucks.

In 1968 the Penn Central carried 13.5 percent of the nation's total railroad freight—a proportion that dropped to 12.8 percent in 1970.

Although the railroad's operations are concentrated in the Northeast—an area where the decline of heavy industry has caused most railroads serious troubles—the Penn Central fared poorly even by comparison to other Eastern carriers.

From 1968 to 1971 all Eastern railroads lost freight, according to one study, but most other carriers reversed the decline between 1967 and 1969.

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Onnik S. Tuygil



Franklin M. Rogers

PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Onnik S. Tuygil becomes Monsanto Co.'s senior corporate representative as chairman of the board of Monsanto Europe SA.

Franklin M. Rogers has been named managing director of Chrysler Espana SA, replacing Harry E. Casper...

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Individual Issues Star on NYSE

By Vartanig G. Vartan NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—Big gains in individual issues featured on the New York Stock Exchange today in a market that generally consolidated yesterday's sweeping advance.

The resolution of the world monetary crisis continued to work its magic in the investment community. Brokers and economists alike hailed the realign-

Wall Street Hails Monetary Accord

ment of currencies and the devaluation of the dollar. Wall Street itself, within less than a month, has been transformed from a land of doubt and despair into an arena of optimism for 1972.

The Dow Jones Industrial average gained 3.31 to wind up at its best level of a heavy trading session at 883.22.

Exactly four weeks ago—on Tuesday, Nov. 23—the Dow plunged to 797.97. At that time, many people spoke of "a crisis of confidence," some of Wall Street's biggest block traders were chewing their nails and businessmen despaired of efforts to get the economy rolling.

Du Pont, climbing 5 1/2 to 144 1/4, accounted for precisely the net gain of 3.31 in the Dow's weighted average. It was one of several investment-grade stocks with large gains.

Another was Coca-Cola, up 5 5/8 to 124 1/2. International Business Machines, the stock most widely held by institutions, rose 4 1/2 to 346.

Some observers said that stocks such as these apparently benefited from foreign buying—a source of demand that is now expected to increase markedly, thanks to the new alignment of world money rates.

Glamour Gainers Gainers among the glamour issues included Bausch & Lomb and Federal National Mortgage, both of which disclosed stock-split plans and soared to record prices.

Bausch & Lomb boomed 4 1/4 to 178 1/4, which contrasts to its 1971 low of 48 3/8. This leading producer of optical goods, which acquired glamour with its new Soflens contact lens, proposed a 2-for-1 split. Directors also plan to raise the quarterly dividend.

Fanny Mae, the third most-active stock, ran up 5 5/8 to 91, following its proposal of a 4-for-1 split. Primary earnings for this year are expected to show a strong increase. In 1968, when the stock traded over the counter, it sold as low as 15 1/4 on an adjusted basis.

Volume totaled 20.46 million shares. Yesterday, the turnover of 23.81 million shares ranked as the biggest since Aug. 17, during the rally touched off by President Nixon's unveiling of his new economic program.

The American Stock Exchange index closed at 26.36, up .01. But declining issues led advances 228 to 428, with 377 issues unchanged. Volume fell to 5,552,000 shares from 6,890,000 yesterday.

Topper was the most active issue, falling 1 1/4 to 3 on volume of 25,800 shares. Among other active issues, Tyco Labs rose 1 1/8 to 10 3/8 and Bensus gained 3/4 to 5 3/4.

On the bond market corporates drifted through the latter part of the session to close about 1/8 point lower on the day.

High Court Rejects Hearing On Texas Gulf Stock Case

By John P. MacKenzie WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (WP).—The Supreme Court yesterday let stand a ruling that Texas Gulf Sulphur Co. and its key officials are strictly accountable and heavily liable for trading in company stock while failing to disclose information known only to corporate "insiders."

Although the court's refusal to hear a case does not necessarily signify approval of a lower court's action, its denial of review was taken as a green light for the Securities and Exchange Commission to enforce its own insider rules and an indication to corporate officials that they must be extremely circumspect in handling company secrets and company stock.

The SEC, winner of sweeping judgments and still restitution orders in the lower courts, conceded that "important questions" were involved—ordinarily a major element in the Supreme Court's decision to undertake full review.

But the SEC, supported by Solicitor General Erwin N. Griswold, said the major decisions of the Second U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals based in Manhattan were correct and "follow logically from the development of the federal securities laws in this area."

Canadian Ore Strike The case sprang from the mining company's Canadian ore strike of late 1969, a press release minimizing the magnitude of the mining achievement and stock dealings made before the company confirmed in April, 1964, one of the largest mineral finds in North American history.

Profits from stock transactions prior to the public confirmation were ordered to be paid into escrow accounts to compensate persons who unknowingly unloaded their Texas Gulf stock

roads lost freight, according to one study, but most other carriers reversed the decline between 1967 and 1969. At the Penn Central the drop continued, resulting in 8 percent less freight in 1969 than 1968.

The documents constitute the first detailed examination of the daily operations of the railroad, which is now in "reorganization" under the bankruptcy court.

According to the ICC staff, symptoms of the deterioration included poor decisions on the routing and the use of freight yards; labor costs far outstripping the industry average; and total confusion in the railroad's billing department.

While this was occurring, a large part of the Penn Central's top management was focusing its attention on possible acquisitions that the railroad might make.

"Certain key officers devoted only 25 percent of their time to the duties and responsibilities of the railroad," a report by George Deller of the ICC's bureau of enforcement says.

In 1968, David Bevan, Penn Central's top financial officer, and Stuart Samuels, the chairman, discussed the possibility of acquiring a number of major companies—Kaiser-Roth, a textile firm, R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., and Textron, another textile firm, according to the report.

The net result of the Penn Central's accumulating problems was a sharp loss of revenue, as shippers moved their freight to other railroads and trucks.

In 1968 the Penn Central carried 13.5 percent of the nation's total railroad freight—a proportion that dropped to 12.8 percent in 1970.

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Earnings Reports

Table with columns: Year, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share (Diluted)

Table with columns: Second Quarter, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share

Table with columns: First Half, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share

Table with columns: First Quarter, Revenue (millions), Profits (millions), Per Share

Mutual Fund Sales

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21 (Reuters).—November mutual fund sales exceeded redemptions by \$82 million following October's \$176.8 million favorable balance, the Investment Company Institute reported today.

It was understood that after three years, at the option of either firm, Texas Instruments would purchase Sony's interest subject to Japanese government approval.

French Shipyard to Raise Capital Intra-Investment Co., of Lebanon, has subscribed to the 25 million-franc capital increase of the financially-troubled Chantiers Navals de La Ciotat, thus retaining control of the French shipbuilding firm.

BATS Buys Stake in German Store British American Tobacco (BATS) Co., one of Britain's biggest tobacco and paper groups, says it has acquired a 25.8 percent stake in Horzen AG, a German department store, for \$24 million cash.

Formis Holding Company Infall, the London merchant bank, formation of Morgan Grenfell Holdings, a new parent company responsible for the group's new policy.

Split With U.S. Firm says it is seeking Japanese government to sell its interest in Texas Japan Ltd. (TJ Japan) to Texas Inc. of the United States.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Init Sued for \$120 Million er and former employee of Capital er has filed a \$120 million suit in against the company and several officers, alleging federal and state violations.

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IS THIS PROBLEM? INFLATION-6% INCOME-5% CAPITAL LOSS-1%

you now by doubling your income! Banks guarantee 10%, 11% and more on contracts. Gov't supervision has assured a bond without any depositor losing principal...

Dollar Eurobond Prices Decline LONDON, Dec. 21 (AP-DJ).—Prices of convertible and straight Eurodollar bonds fell back from yesterday's sharply higher levels today, but the declines did not completely eradicate the gains.

FOR SALE: Offshore Swiss Type Bank with complete commercial Banking, Trust and underwriting privileges.

DIAMONDS Save 50% on single diamonds direct from the factory at wholesale prices

Westinghouse Electric Corporation Common Stock (Par Value \$3.125 Per Share) 4,000,000 Shares

American Stock Exchange Trading

Main table containing American Stock Exchange trading data, organized into columns for various stock categories and individual company listings with their respective prices and volume.

U.S. Commodity Prices

Table of U.S. Commodity Prices listing various goods such as soybean meal, shell eggs, frozen pork bellies, and silver, with their current and previous prices.

NEW YORK Dec. 21—Cash prices in primary markets registered today in New York were:

Table of New York cash prices for commodities like soybean meal, shell eggs, and frozen pork bellies, including market status and price changes.

NEW YORK FUTURES

Table of New York futures prices for various commodities, including soybeans, wheat, and corn, with market status and price changes.

Chicago Futures

Table of Chicago futures prices for commodities like soybean meal, shell eggs, and frozen pork bellies, with market status and price changes.

London Exchange

Table of London exchange rates for various currencies, including the dollar, yen, and others, with market status and price changes.

PEANUTS

YOU KNOW WHAT YOU CAN GIVE ME FOR CHRISTMAS, BIG BROTHER?
A HORSE! A HORSE?!!
I DON'T THINK I CAN BUY YOU A HORSE, BUT I CAN BUY YOU A PENCIL THAT YOU CAN USE TO UNDERLINE THE LISTING IN THE TV GUIDE FOR THE NEXT JOHN WAYNE MOVIE...
JUST WHAT I NEED, A BROTHER WITH A WARPED SENSE OF HUMOR!
'TIS THE SEASON TO BE JOLLY!

B.C.

I WANT SOMETHING MY KID CAN'T HURT HIMSELF ON.
HOW 'BOUT A NICE LITTLE GAME OF WALL STREET ROULETTE?
IS IT SAFE?
...THE WORST THING THAT COULD HAPPEN IS, IF THE BOTTOM SHOULD DROP OUT OF THE MARKET... THE KID MIGHT THROW HIMSELF OFF A LEDGE!

DILLABNER

THE FORMER OWNER OF THIS SPLENDID TOWN HOUSE HAD HIS ENTIRE FORTUNE INVESTED IN BLOODWITCH'S BRAN BALLS...
YESTERDAY RALPH MADER, ATE ONE, AND PRONOUNCED IT UNSAFE!!
HER STOCK IS NOW WORTHLESS, AND WE'RE SELLING EVERYTHING TO PAY HER DEBTS—
BANKRUPT AUCTION

BEEBLEBAILEY

I'LL RUN A PASS PATTERN TO THE LAMP POST AND CUT TO THE FIRE HYDRANT. SARGE, YOU FEED IT TO ME BY THE ABANDONED CAR.
HUH?
SORRY... I KEEP FORGETTING WHERE I AM

MISS PEACH

I WOULDN'T BLAME YOU IF YOU DIDN'T LOVE ME, FRANCINE...
I MEAN, I AM A ROTTEN, LAZY, NO-GOOD, WORTHLESS, BROKEN-DOWN CLOD.
STILL, I WOULD LIKE TO THINK YOU DO LOVE ME, DO YOU?
LET ME PUT IT THIS WAY, ARTHUR...
-IF IT'S POSSIBLE TO LOVE A ROTTEN, LAZY, NO-GOOD, WORTHLESS, BROKEN-DOWN CLOD, I LOVE YOU, ARTHUR.

BUZ SAWYER

COME ON, IRENE. HERE'S LISBON'S FAMOUS BOTANICAL GARDEN.
BUT I WAS GOING TO SHOP FOR A WIG, MARCEL.
BEAUTIFUL!
I SUPPOSE IT MAKES YOU WANT TO GROW THINGS, EH?
SURE! I LIKE TO DIG MY FINGERS INTO THE DIRT.
OH, MY! TO THINK I'VE ELOPED WITH A FARMER!

WIZARD OF ID

THERE'S A NEW STAR IN THE EAST.
WHERE IS IT?
IT'S HOVERING OVER GRACIE MANSION.

REX MORGAN M.D.

WHAT DID THAT GIRL MEAN WHEN SHE SAID THAT JUSTIN'S STRICTLY STRAIGHT ARROW?
WHAT SHE WAS TELLING YOU IS THAT YOUR SON'S CLEAN— DOESN'T USE DRUGS, NEVER DID!
I'LL DROP YOU BACK OFF AT THE HOSPITAL. I'VE GOT TO GO TO THE STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE AT THE UNIVERSITY, SCOOTER!
I'D BETTER GO HAVE A TALK WITH JUSTIN!
YES, THIS IS JUSTIN BARCOCK / WHO IS THIS? HELLO / WHO IS THIS?

POGO

Good King Sam, look on! On your feet? Soporous?
A GOOD TIME TO PRACTICE OUR CHRISTMAS CAROLS.
While the snoo lay round and hoo... Deep with... crispness choros...
SNOO? WHAT'S SNOO?
I DUNNO— WHAT'S NEW WITH YOU?

RIP KIRBY

I'LL WRITE IT ALL OUT SO YOU CAN STUDY IT, MY DEAR, BUT FOR INSTANCE, MRS. WARREN'S LATE HUSBAND WAS NAMED JOHN.
EXACTLY. HE RECALLS LOVINGLY THEIR HONEYMOON IN BEAUTIFUL HAWAII... THEIR FIRST HOME IN SAN FRANCISCO... A PET TERRIER NAMED 'LIMBO'. I HAVE GONE TO CONSIDERABLE EFFORT TO LEARN THESE THINGS.
HE IS HAPPY MRS. WARREN LETS ME HANDLE PART OF HIS ESTATE FOR HER. HE ADVISES HER TO PUT EVERYTHING INTO MY AUNT INVESTMENT CORPORATION— EVERYTHING!

BLONDIE

THIS NEW HAIR TONIC IS GUARANTEED TO KEEP YOUR HAIR NEAT
I USE IT MYSELF, EXCLUSIVELY
BUT YOU HAVEN'T A HAIR ON YOUR HEAD!
I KNOW, BUT SEE HOW NEAT IT IS

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

One of the best defensive plays in the recent challenge match in which the Italian Blue team defeated the Ace was made by Bob Goldman on the diagramed deal. Goldman as West opened one diamond, East raised, and South backed into the auction with two spades. East then tried three clubs, but North persevered to three spades.

South took the opening club lead with the ace and led to the spade ace. He then played a low diamond from dummy to his jack. West won with the ace and thought the hand over carefully. The distribution of the black suits was clear to him from the bidding and play. What he had to determine was the location of the heart ace and the diamond king.

He judged that, with 11 points, including six spades and two aces,

South might have opened the bidding, and East would surely have played a higher diamond on the third trick if he held the king.

On this basis Goldman had a double dummy problem and he saw that the only chance for the defense was to take three heart tricks. For that purpose South had to be put to the test immediately, so Goldman made the fine lead of the heart six. If the declarer had played low from dummy, East would have won with the heart nine and the defense would eventually have made two more tricks in that suit.

But South was also alert. He decided that Q-9-X and J-9-X were unlikely for two reasons. With such a holding West might have led the honor, trying to look like a man leading from queen-jack, and since he apparently held exactly 10 points outside, the heart suit he might not have opened the bidding.

So South played the heart 10 from dummy, playing Goldman to have either the ace or the queen-jack. He was rewarded when East had to play the ace.

NORTH
♠ A982
♥ K1082
♦ Q4
♣ S75

WEST
♠ K10
♥ QJ6
♦ A532
♣ QJ93

EAST
♠ J
♥ A94
♦ 8876
♣ K10642

SOUTH (D)
♠ Q78543
♥ 753
♦ KJ10
♣ A

Neither side was vulnerable.
The bidding:
South West North East
Pass 1♦ Pass 2♦
2♣ Pass 3♣
Pass Pass 3♠ Pass

West led the club queen.

Solution to Previous Puzzles

MAIL STABU AVASIT
ARMA EGOS NANCY
REAPPEARS TUTOR
TIAM TITIER POLAIE
ANITIC ANANT
PUBONTO BICICLI I.S.
RUILES BURMABOIL
OPAL BAIRES RANA
PINEGROVE PORY
SED LESIE BLADES
SIVE FILED
ABECEDARIAN ARL
SITRUP MONSIGNDR
PLIATRO EMIIT ISIS
SEIATIAN NEISS GENE

DENNIS THE MENACE

HE'S NOT TOO CRAZY ABOUT MILK AN' COOKIES... HE SAID WE SHOULD LEAVE A BEER OUT FOR HIM.

JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TOXEL
CULY
MASALB
GINTHK

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

HIS OOOO IN THE OOOO

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: FLOUR MAKER USEFUL ORATOR
Answer: Greek god with sore back—EROS

BOOKS

TRACY AND HEPBURN
An Intimate Memoir
By Garson Kanin. The Viking Press. 307 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by Alden Whitman

REGULATED by jacket enco-
miums from Thornton Wilder
("this gifted portrait painter,"
said Laurence Olivier ("a delicious
draught"), René Clair ("a delicious
brilliant, deeply moving") and
Arthur Rubinstein ("irrefragably
written"), I opened this book with
great expectations of learning, at
long last, the earthly realities
behind the Hollywood legend of
Katharine Hepburn and Spencer
Tracy. I concluded the book with
two firm convictions—that per-
sons described favorably in a
book are not necessarily reliable
witnesses to its worth; and that
Mr. Kanin's memoir is too mod-
estly titled. Its proper title
should be "Me and Tracy and
Hepburn and Me." But perhaps
humility forbade.

Anecdotes—and the book is a
succession of them—almost in-
variable bring in the author.
"Katharine is a dramatic human
being. As such, dramatic things
happen to her and to her life
each day," one anecdote begins
on the top book, and is followed
by this sentence: "Late one after-
noon in March, 1970, I was walk-
ing down Seventh Avenue, in the
vicinity of the 'Fifties." In time
Miss Hepburn is brought in—there
was an altercation with a truck
driver—but she has already been
upstaged.

It is, however, not merely that
Mr. Kanin obtrudes (is it a ques-
tion of directors wishing to be
actors?), but also that his nar-
rative is unimpressive. If he
were writing for one of those
old-time movie-fan magazines, I
should have no weighty com-
plaint, but what is one to make
of tidbits like this:

"Even more than wires and
cables, Spencer loved the tele-
phone. It is an instrument that
suits his personality. He en-
joyed the objectivity of it, as
well as the ease with which a
conversation could be terminated."

Or this:

"In Hollywood parlance, Tracy
and Hepburn had what is called
"he-she chemistry." It is a vague
and largely meaningless phrase
used to cloak a mystery. Certain
pairs create interest, give off
sparks, create; others do not."

Or this:

"In the largest sense, Katharine
Hepburn's popularity has never
waned because people know
(magically, intuitively) that she
stands for something, even if
many of them have no clear idea
as to what that something is.
They recognize that in a time
of dangerous conformity, and the
fear of being different, here is
one who stands up gallantly to
the killing wave."

I have no notion, of course,
what Miss Hepburn's reaction to
such hookum may be, but I should
like to hope (and this is the
illusion of one who has admired
her since "Keeper of the Flame")
that it would be a resonant ras-
berry.

The trouble is that Mr. Kanin's
"intimate memoir" is not intimate
at all—he skirts the central pro-
blems of the Hepburn-Tracy re-
lationship—but rather hagiograph
and, ultimately, gets to sound like an end-
monologue by the club boys,
lacks even the saving grace
sound and fury.

And, I might add, of go-
writing. Apart from mistak-
en words ("discombture" is not
synonym for "discomfort"),
Mr. Kanin jars in this, among his
others of his paragraphs:

"On the conscious level, the
Tracy and Miss Hepburn) jealously
guarded individually, they
worked together, however
there seems to be a trading
energy, an adjustment of the
world. They helped each other
in many ways. Spencer kept
partner-friend down to earth. S-
he can be flighty, whimsical, im-
practical, wildly overemphatic,
and often unrealistic. Spence
kept his sharp eye on her be-
cause the tender weapon of hum-
or would turn to herself, to sh-
her a better way."

Mr. Kanin is undoubtedly
brilliant director. A portrait
and a writer he is, alas, not.

Alden Whitman is on the staff
of The New York Times.

Best Sellers

The New York Times
This analysis is based on reports
compiled from more than 125
stores in 84 communities of the U.S.
The figures in the right-hand column
do not include the percentage of
retail sales.

This Week Last
Week Last
Week Last

FICTION

- 1 Wheelers, Halley 2 18
- 2 The Day of the Jackal, Freytag 1 16
- 3 The Execution, Blatty 3 17
- 4 Message From Malaga, McInnes 4 13
- 5 The Wind of War, Work 6 4
- 6 Bear Island, MacLean 7 7
- 7 The Betsy, Robbins 8 2
- 8 Our Gang, Book 9 5
- 9 Rabbit Redux, Updike 5 3
- 10 There Was the Kingdom, Bradsher 10 13

GENERAL

- 1 Jesus and Franklin, Miller 1 8
- 2 When My Father, Talbot 2 7
- 3 My Heart at the Window of Kees, Brown 3 4
- 4 Beyond Freedom and Dignity, Skinner 4 10
- 5 Any Woman Can Rebel, 5 12
- 6 Tracy and Hepburn, Kanin, 10 2
- 7 Santa, volume two, Mar- 8 4
- 8 The Voyage Point, John- 9 1
- 9 The Last Whole Earth Catalog, 7 1
- 10 Wonderful, Wonderful! 11 2

CROSSWORD — By Will Wren

ACROSS

- 1 King's superior
- 4 Take—at (try)
- 9 Enfolded, poetically
- 14 Smoked salmon
- 15 Western shrub
- 16 Greeting
- 17 Take hold of
- 19 Eastern faith
- 20 Banished
- 21 Posts
- 22 —in (takes aim)
- 24 French birds
- 25 Saratoga
- 26 Subject of Frost poem
- 30 Ohio city
- 32 Bricklayers
- 33 Lasse, for one before
- 36 Encore at La Scala
- 37 Superplane
- 38 Activates
- 39 Natural earth
- 42 Statements
- 45 "I—a cock to Asclepius"

DOWN

- 12 Montreal
- 13 Schemer and others
- 18 Dagger's companion
- 22 Nuclear physics
- 24 Yearn
- 26 Suing
- 27 Church feature
- 28 Letters ending with "v"
- 29 Superlative ending
- 31 With new family
- 32 Princess's problem
- 34 Instances: Abbe vus?"
- 36 Dog's delight
- 39 Sends back Fr.
- 41 Aftermath
- 43 Imagine
- 44 "When all the world's a stage"
- 46 Medical prefix, hooft
- 48 Reaches across
- 49 Be greedy
- 50 Nobleman
- 51 Signora
- 52 Dare
- 53 Beasts
- 56 —out (male do)

John, in 1971

Observer

Santa vs. Football

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Football has finally challenged Christmas for the title by scheduling six hours of televised semi-demi-heml-championship football straight down the middle of Christmas afternoon.



Russell Baker

Eddie the Turk the famous odds-maker, says Christmas is playing out of its league. Santa Claus, at a mere 215 pounds, cannot stop the run against those big two-ton lines and, being only 4 feet 10 inches tall, he will be hard pressed to cover against deep receivers and shut off the bomb.

In Eddie's view, Christmas should have swatted his pride. Just because it has always occupied Dec. 25 in the past, he says, was not sufficient reason for it. In these changing times, to insist too urgently upon a date that fell this year on a Saturday.

58,650 Protest Sex on British TV Programs

LONDON, Dec. 21 (UPI).—A petition signed by 58,650 people protesting bad language and sex on British television was brought to Parliament today.

day or not. Why can't Christmas do the same and stay out of football's territory? The sports writers for the most part concur with Eddie the Turk's judgment that Christmas is in for a bad drubbing this Saturday, and on paper their reasoning seems sound.

What American man, after all, would spend the afternoon trying to repair a fractured plastic monster with dead batteries when he could be sitting in front of an illuminated box?

Given the option of staring silently at Roger Staubach surrounded by crowd tires and beer cans, how many men will choose instead to have a long chat with visiting in-laws? ***

Those who think this Saturday will be an easy romp for football, however, may be overlooking the ingenuity of women. A survey of one neighborhood here in Washington shows a surprising resistance among women.

Two or three have threatened divorce if their husbands abandon them and their children for football on Christmas. These are not to be taken seriously. At this stage of football development in America, all the women who will get divorces because of football have probably already done so, and the rest are probably bluffing.

Another woman has adopted the rule of reason. She has told her husband he can have six hours of Christmas afternoon football if he gives the family six hours elsewhere in the day.



President Nixon and President Charles de Gaulle in Paris in 1969.

The Minimum and Maximum Men

By Israel Shenker

NEW YORK (NYT).—Minimum Man and Maximum Man appeared before the American Psychoanalytic Association meeting here this weekend, introduced by Abraham Zalesnik, Calver's-Rabb professor of social psychology management at the Harvard Business School.

Taken to its limits this is megalomania; short of megalomania—charisma. "The Minimum Man, however, surrenders himself not to a mirror but to the world, with a feeling of self-esteem because he feels he is earning approval by working for others," the professor said.

feared," he said. "An example is the so-called normal personality, which looks terribly useful to society. Externally he is like a human radar scanning the environment and making repeated adjustments. The question is at what cost to the achievement of something worthwhile."

Originally, noted Prof. Zalesnik, a leader was seen as a narcissistic personality who loved no one except himself and was therefore free to please only himself.

What could appear to be understood in analytic terms, and Prof. Zalesnik sought explanations in childhood development of Minimum and Maximum Man.

"The dropout and the Minimum Man are not all that different. But they're both very different from the entrepreneurial artistically gifted, innovative, creative types who find bureaucratic structures noxious. It's not accidental that we've had turbulence at universities—the prime meeting ground for innovative and bureaucratic people."

The Unchaste Tenant and the N.Y. Landlord

NEW YORK, Dec. 21 (NYT).—The chastity of a tenant is not essential to the preservation of her lease with the landlord, a civil court judge has ruled in a decision made public yesterday.

apartment building to evict one of his tenants, an unmarried woman in her early 30s, on the ground that she used the premises for illicit relations.

that certain state laws affecting real estate permit the eviction of tenants using the premises as a "hardly house or house of assignment" for prostitution or for other illegal purposes of business.

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